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YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-
LEBANON-CARLISLE
MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN-
BETHLEHEM MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted unemployment rose to 4.4 percent in April.
- Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs advanced to 5,045,300 in March , the ninth highest on record.
- Hours worked by manufacturing production workers continued to drop.
- Initial claims edged upward from month-ago and year-ago levels.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates for sixty-six counties dropped in March.
- All Labor Market Areas and SDAs reduced their unemployment rates between February and March.

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ISSUED: May 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBLESS RATE RISES TO 4.4 PERCENT IN APRIL

After setting new highs for statewide labor force and employment as well as a 16-year low unemployment rate in March, employment retreated in April raising the state's seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 4.4 percent. The United States rate for the month was 5.3 percent. Pennsylvania's rate has been at or below the United States rate for 34 of the last 35 months.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show April seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania down 101,000 to 5,677,000. This figure is nearly identical to the February level, which preceded the March surge to a record high of 5,778,000 employed Pennsylvanians.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

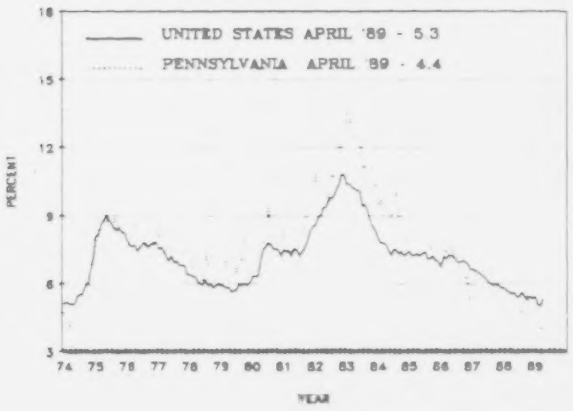


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	APR. 1989	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,940	6,012	5,778	-72	162
Employment	5,677	5,778	5,490	-101	187
Unemployment	263	234	288	29	-25
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.4	3.9	5.0	0.5	-0.6
3.9					
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,840	5,892	5,680	-52	160
Employment	5,606	5,642	5,419	-36	187
Unemployment	234	250	261	-16	-27
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.0	4.2	4.6	-0.2	-0.6

April's employment was fourth-highest on record. Compared to a year ago, employment was up a healthy 187,000.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, moved up 29,000 in response to the employment setback. At 263,000 in April, the number of jobless workers represented 4.4 percent of the labor force, seasonally adjusted. Still, at 4.4 percent, April's rate was lower than at any time in 1988 and compared favorably with the year-ago rate of 5.0 percent. Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, was 234,000 in April, down 16,000 since March. This lowered the unadjusted rate of unemployment to 4.0 percent from 4.2 percent in March. Compared to a year ago, the unadjusted rate was down from 4.6 percent.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	APR. 1989 AP/	MAR. 1989 P/	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	NET CHANGE TO MAR. 1989 FROM: FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5108.1	5045.3	5017.3	4966.9	28.0	78.4
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1055.1	1053.2	1052.2	1049.9	1.0	3.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	603.2	601.2	600.0	598.5	1.2	2.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.3	30.0	30.1	0.3	0.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.3	21.4	22.2	-0.1	-0.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.7	45.9	46.2	0.8	0.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		92.7	92.4	89.9	0.3	2.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		91.6	91.8	90.8	-0.2	0.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		110.9	110.7	106.9	0.2	4.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		89.5	90.0	92.0	-0.5	-2.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.3	61.1	62.5	0.2	-1.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		36.0	35.9	36.5	0.1	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.9	20.8	21.4	0.1	-0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	451.9	452.0	452.2	451.4	-0.2	0.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.5	91.3	90.4	-0.8	0.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.0	30.8	31.3	0.2	-0.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		83.2	83.2	84.2	0.0	-1.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.4	41.4	41.5	0.0	-0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.1	83.7	82.7	0.4	1.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.4	60.1	59.5	0.3	0.9
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.1	10.1	9.8	0.0	0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		39.9	40.2	40.2	-0.3	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.3	10.3	10.6	0.0	-0.3
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4051.5	3991.1	3964.1	3914.8	27.0	76.3
MINING	28.0	27.6	27.5	28.9	0.1	-1.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	233.6	215.5	209.2	204.3	6.3	11.2
TRANSPORTATION	150.9	148.7	147.3	146.6	1.4	2.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	102.9	103.1	103.3	104.7	-0.2	-1.6
COMMUNICATIONS		49.1	49.2	49.9	-0.1	-0.8
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.0	54.1	54.8	-0.1	-0.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	271.8	270.1	269.6	267.2	0.5	2.9
RETAIL TRADE	883.1	869.1	865.5	859.3	3.6	9.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		126.4	126.4	124.3	0.0	2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	296.9	294.6	292.5	289.8	2.1	4.8
BANKING		88.4	87.8	86.8	0.6	1.6
INSURANCE CARRIERS		85.3	85.2	83.9	0.1	1.4
SERVICES	1373.6	1352.9	1339.6	1307.9	13.3	45.0
BUSINESS SERVICES		238.6	235.3	224.3	3.3	14.3
HEALTH SERVICES		441.8	439.5	425.6	2.3	16.2
--HOSPITALS		241.4	240.6	234.2	0.8	7.2
LEGAL SERVICES		38.1	38.4	37.5	-0.3	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		160.4	158.1	160.3	2.3	0.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		92.1	91.7	88.4	0.4	3.7
OTHER SERVICES		381.9	376.6	371.8	5.3	10.1
GOVERNMENT	710.7	709.5	709.6	706.1	-0.1	3.4
FEDERAL		138.2	139.0	141.6	-0.8	-3.4
STATE		160.2	159.8	157.8	0.4	2.4
LOCAL		411.1	410.8	406.7	0.3	4.4
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	-1.2

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

APRIL'S EMPLOYMENT LEVEL SECOND HIGHEST ON RECORD

According to advance preliminary figures for April, Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural establishment employment level of 5,108,100 was the second highest on record, surpassed only in November 1988. The monthly increase of 62,800 was slightly more than expected.

Nearly all of the job growth came from the nonmanufacturing industries, with services, construction, and retail trade being the primary contributors. The higher-than-normal growth in construction was surprising, considering the higher mortgage interest rates.

Manufacturing industries remained stable, with a modest 1,900 increase over the month—all from the durable goods sector.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT NINTH HIGHEST ON RECORD

Pennsylvania's non-farm jobs total rose by 28,000 in March to a level of 5,045,300. While the upturn was slightly below the seasonal norm, it was enough to push nonagricultural payrolls to the ninth highest level ever recorded. Currently, there are 78,400 more jobs filled throughout the Commonwealth than were available one year-ago.

The nonagricultural jobs count is the result of a continuing monthly employer survey performed by the state Department of Labor and Industry. The survey excludes farm workers, self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers.

Preliminary data for March verified nonmanufacturing's dominance in providing Pennsylvania's jobs. The addition of 27,000 nonmanufacturing jobs over the month raised that total to 3,991,100; the seventh highest figure on record. Within this division, nearly half of the rise occurred in the service industry alone, as a new record high of 1,352,900 was achieved. Other nonmanufacturing industries that showed spring expansion were construction (up 6,300), retail trade (up 3,600), and finance, insurance and real estate (up 2,100).

Despite the increasing employment numbers, construction and trade may be showing signs of wear and tear from higher interest rates. Their gains were less robust than usual for March.

Manufacturing employment rose by 1,000 since February, predominantly in the durable (hard) goods sector. An increase of 800 jobs in the stone, clay, and glass industry line led the durable advance. The nondurable (soft) goods sector ,down a net 200 jobs in March, was hampered by an 800 job decline in food products.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

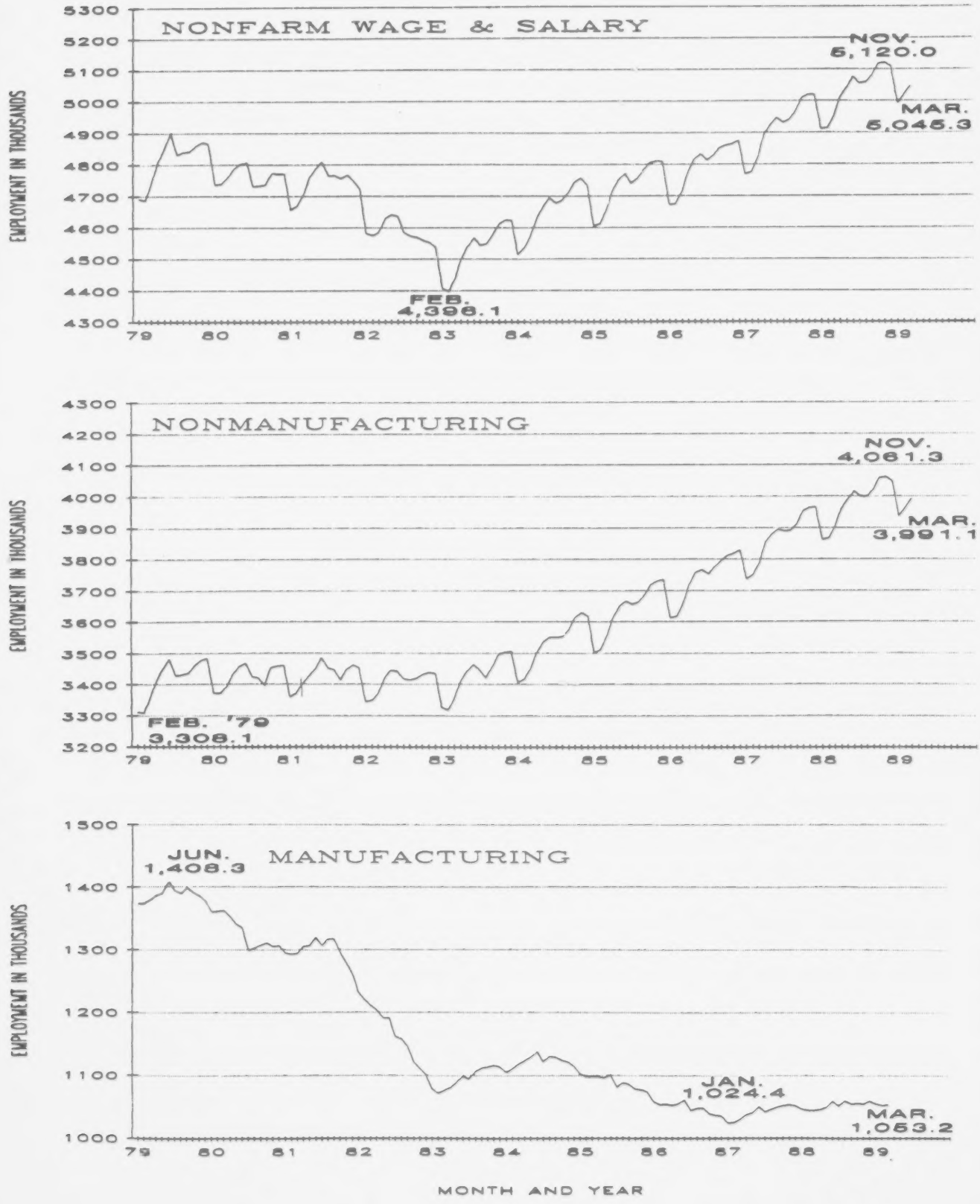


TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. 1989 P/	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	MAR. 1989 P/	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	MAR. 1989 P/	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$426.06	$425.49	$413.71	40.5	40.6	40.8	$10.52	$10.48	$10.14
DURABLE GOODS	468.29	468.58	454.62	41.7	41.8	41.9	11.23	11.21	10.85
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	354.24	346.92	340.96	40.3	39.2	39.6	8.79	8.85	8.61
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	359.90	358.49	350.64	39.9	39.7	39.8	9.02	9.03	8.81
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	464.88	472.14	443.52	42.3	43.0	42.2	10.99	10.98	10.51
PRIMARY METALS	559.87	563.33	541.44	43.2	43.2	42.7	12.96	13.04	12.68
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	446.54	451.92	440.16	41.5	42.0	42.0	10.76	10.76	10.48
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	496.94	496.67	480.13	43.1	43.4	43.1	11.53	11.49	11.14
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	409.77	408.83	415.30	39.9	40.2	41.2	10.27	10.17	10.08
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	542.10	536.71	527.77	41.7	41.8	42.7	13.00	12.84	12.36
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	427.87	428.80	420.43	40.1	40.0	41.3	10.67	10.72	10.18
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	427.11	425.77	365.54	40.6	40.9	38.6	10.52	10.41	9.47
NONDURABLE GOODS	371.11	369.72	361.82	38.9	39.0	39.5	9.54	9.48	9.16
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	408.18	405.33	391.44	39.4	39.2	39.7	10.36	10.34	9.86
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	252.40	265.65	238.73	40.0	42.1	39.2	6.31	6.31	6.09
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	290.86	292.70	279.30	39.2	39.5	38.9	7.42	7.41	7.18
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	227.69	227.48	222.12	35.3	35.6	36.0	6.45	6.39	6.17
PAPER PRODUCTS	473.34	472.34	462.67	42.3	42.4	43.2	11.19	11.14	10.71
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	429.96	426.86	436.00	38.7	38.7	40.0	11.11	11.03	10.90
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	512.37	516.80	509.04	40.6	41.0	42.0	12.62	12.60	12.12
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	611.74	621.62	592.07	41.9	42.9	42.2	14.60	14.49	14.03
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	383.46	384.22	374.82	41.5	41.9	41.6	9.24	9.17	9.01
LEATHER PRODUCTS	249.38	244.88	223.94	37.5	37.5	37.2	6.65	6.53	6.02
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	468.61	440.34	435.81	37.7	35.8	36.5	12.43	12.30	11.94
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	679.80	700.45	614.62	41.2	42.4	39.5	16.50	16.52	15.56
COMMUNICATIONS	536.41	537.20	526.54	39.5	39.5	39.5	13.58	13.60	13.33
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	666.23	666.95	640.66	42.3	42.4	42.4	15.75	15.73	15.11
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	171.74	173.30	171.27	26.3	26.1	27.1	6.53	6.64	6.32

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURS WORKED CONTINUED TO DROP

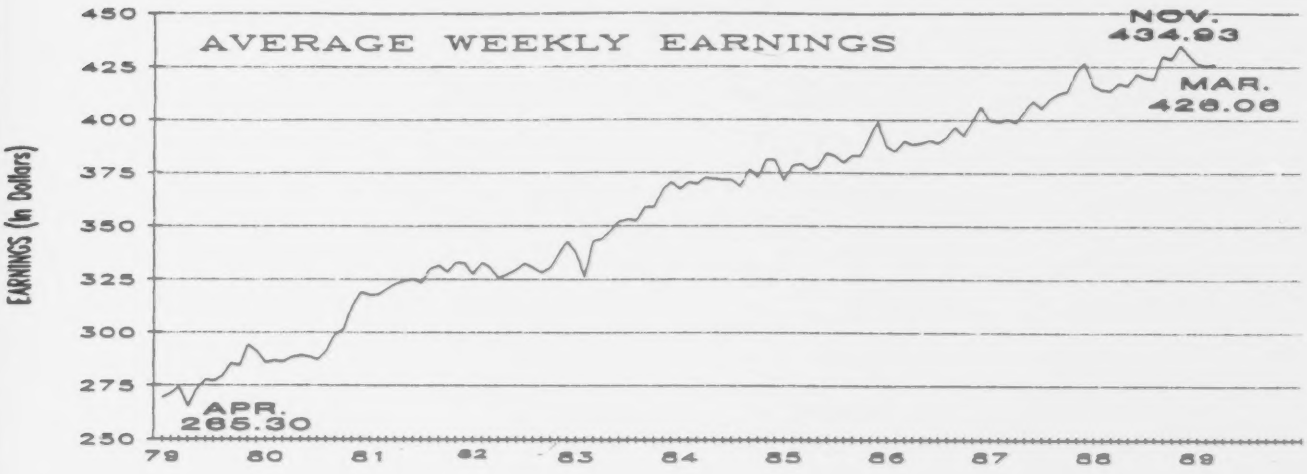
Preliminary figures for March indicate another drop in hours worked for Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers. The continuing decrease has prevailed for the past four months in the durable and nondurable sectors, as well as the average for all manufacturing industries. Although the overall decrease of 1.2 hours since November 1988 is not cause for immediate alarm, the production workweek is a leading economic indicator, and should be watched closely. A continued drop would signal a weakening of economic conditions.

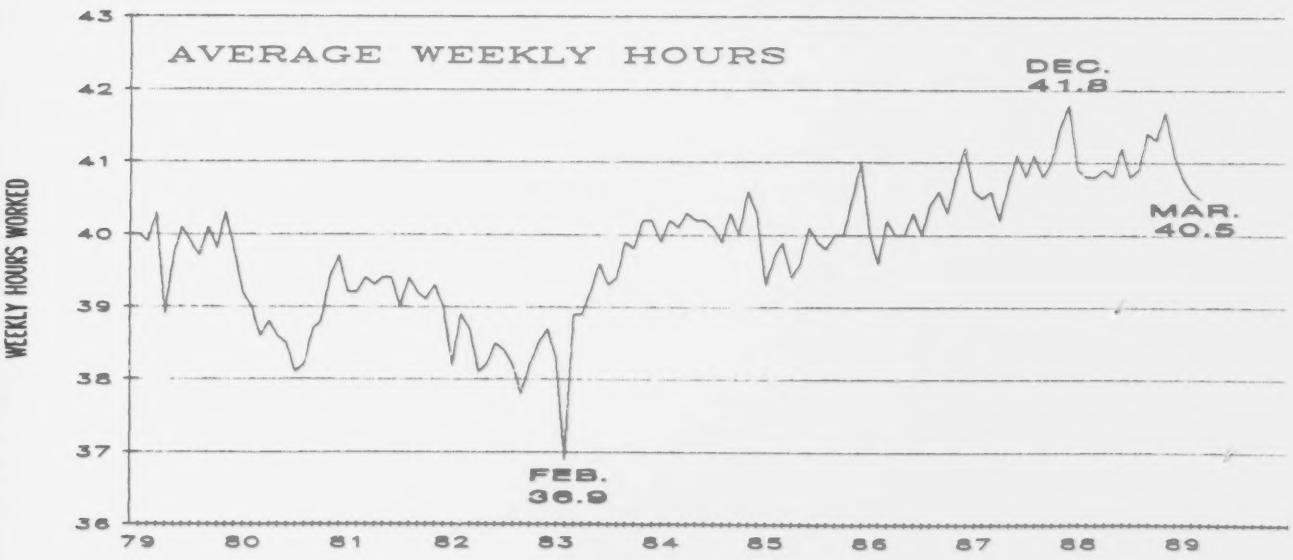
Employers in manufacturing industries begin to cut workers' hours when orders are declining. If the waning trend continues, the need to reduce the work force could follow.

In durable goods industries, only lumber and wood products had a significant change in hours worked from last month (+1.1). Furniture and fixtures workers had an increase of .2 of an hour, followed by an increase of .1 of an hour for instruments and related products workers. The remaining industries all had decreases in working hours ranging from .1 to .7 of an hour.

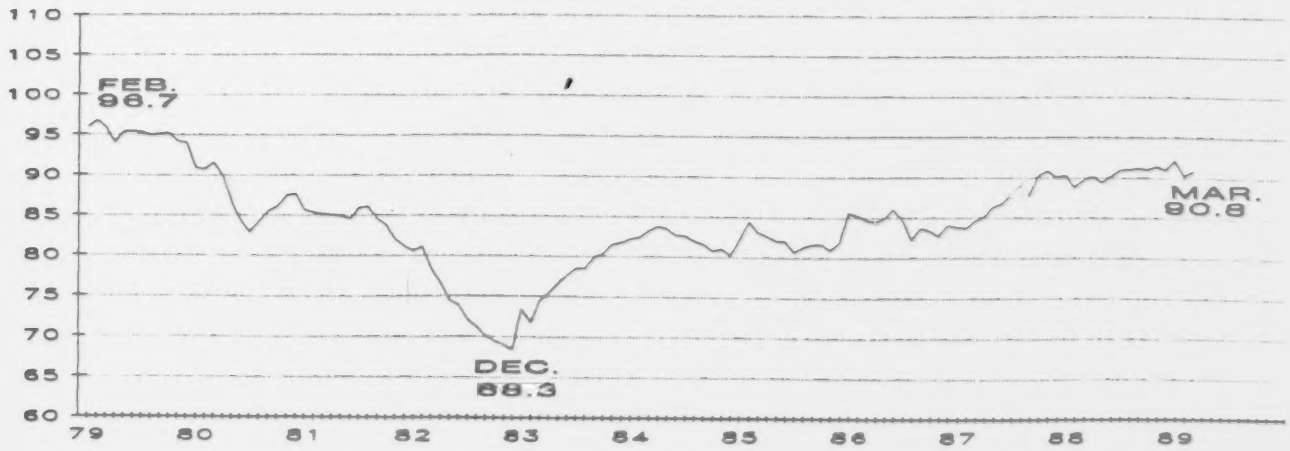
In nondurable goods industries, food and kindred products workers recorded .2 of an hour increase, with the remaining industries losing from .1 of an hour in paper products to 2.1 hours in tobacco products.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS





PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MARCH 1989	FEBRUARY 1988	MARCH 1988	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 89	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	79,091	78,866	77,033	225	2,058
Weeks Claimed	675,472	637,248	700,001	38,224	-24,529
---Average Weekly Volume	146,842	159,312	152,174	-12,470	-5,332
Insured Unemployed Rate	3.1%	3.4%	3.3%	-0.3	-0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	34,524	43,561	31,220	-9,037	3,304
Final Payments	6,811	6,331	6,960	480	-149
Weeks Paid	688,814	561,531	662,207	127,283	26,607
Net Benefit Amount	$119,189,614	$97,154,377	$103,098,982	$22,035,237	$16,090,632
Avg. Check Amount	$173.04	$173.02	$155.69	$0.02	$17.35

UPTURN IN INITIAL CLAIMS IN MARCH

Initial claims edged upward by 225 between February and March, reversing the normal movement for the period. The initial claims total for March of 79,091 is 2,058 above a year ago. March is the first month since August 1987 that initial claims were higher than the total for the same month in the previous year. However, the March initial claims total is the second lowest for the month since 1963. Weeks claimed in March jumped by 38,224 or 6 percent from the previous month, but were 24,529 or 4 percent below a year ago. The over-the-month increase in weeks claimed is due to March containing three more weekdays than February. As a result, March had a lower average weekly volume for weeks claimed compared to February, producing a drop in the insured unemployment rate from February's 3.4 percent to March's 3.1 percent, the lowest for the month since 1970.

During March, disbursements topped income by $85.6 million reducing the cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1,061 billion. The net benefit amount in March was up $22 million or 23 percent over February. The increase was generated by a 23 percent over-the-month increase in weeks paid. The average check amount was virtually unchanged from February to March.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MARCH 1989

Income	$ 33,584,781	Cash Reserves	$ 1,061,368,151
Disbursements	$119,188,466	Federal Loans	0
		Net Reserves	$ 1,061,368,151

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED RATES FOR SIXTY-SIX COUNTIES DROPPED IN MARCH

Unemployment rates, not adjusted for seasonality, dropped between February and March in sixty-six counties. The decreases ranged from 0.3 percentage point in Cumberland County to 2.8 percentage points in Juniata County. Only Franklin County recorded a slight increase of 0.1 percentage point.

Of the twenty-one counties that showed declines greater than 1.0 percentage point, five were in the eastern half of the State, three were in the central portion, and the other thirteen were in the western half where rates have remained stubbornly high throughout the current economic recovery. Only Lawrence County in the western half recorded a rate less than 5.0 percent, which is the rate considered to be representative of full employment by most economists. Many of these counties are considered labor surplus areas, where the unemployment rates are higher than the average for all States. All of Pennsylvania's counties recorded single digit unemployment rates in March.

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
MARCH - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.2	4200
Cumberland	2	2.5	2800
Montgomery	2	2.5	9700
Lancaster	4	2.7	6200
Bucks	5	2.9	8800
Delaware	5	2.9	8700
Adams	7	3.4	1300
Montour	7	3.4	300
Dauphin	9	3.5	4700
York	9	3.5	6500
Franklin	11	3.6	2100
Lehigh	11	3.6	5500
Berks	13	3.7	6600
Northampton	13	3.7	4400
Union	13	3.7	600
Allegheny	16	3.9	25800
Mercer	16	3.9	2100
Monroe	16	3.9	1800
Warren	16	3.9	800
Centre	20	4.1	2700
Bradford	21	4.2	1300
Elk	22	4.3	700
Perry	22	4.3	900
Pike	22	4.3	500
Lebanon	25	4.4	2800
Lackawanna	26	4.5	5000
Philadelphia	27	4.7	35600
Butler	28	4.8	3500
Erie	28	4.8	6400
Lawrence	30	4.9	2300
Snyder	30	4.9	1000
Mifflin	32	5.3	1100
Venango	32	5.3	1400
Washington	32	5.3	4900
Wyoming	32	5.3	700
Carbon	36	5.4	1400
Columbia	36	5.4	1700
Luzerne	36	5.4	8700
Northumberland	39	5.5	2800
Sullivan	40	5.6	200
Cameron	41	5.7	200
Schuylkill	41	5.7	4200
Westmoreland	41	5.7	9900
Crawford	44	5.8	2300
Lycoming	44	5.8	3500
Wayne	44	5.8	1100
Blair	47	5.9	3600
Tioga	47	5.9	1100
Cambria	49	6.0	3800
McKean	50	6.1	1300
Potter	51	6.3	500
Susquehanna	52	6.5	1200
Beaver	53	7.1	4300
Jefferson	53	7.1	1500
Armstrong	55	7.2	2000
Bedford	55	7.2	1500
Clarion	55	7.2	1300
Juniata	58	7.5	700
Clinton	59	7.6	1200
Fulton	60	7.7	500
Fayette	61	7.8	4600
Somerset	62	7.9	2600
Greene	63	8.1	1000
Clearfield	64	8.2	2900
Indiana	65	8.9	3200
Huntingdon	66	9.1	1700
Forest	67	9.9	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MARCH 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MARCH 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	FEBRUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	FEBRUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MARCH 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MARCH 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6128.0	5.0	6328.0	5.1	6807.0	5.6
PENNSYLVANIA	234.0	3.9	253.0	4.3	299.0	5.2
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	12.2	3.6	13.4	4.0	14.3	4.4
ALTOONA MSA	3.3	5.0	3.7	6.1	3.9	6.6
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.1	6.7	4.5	7.4	6.0	9.9
ERIE MSA	5.8	4.3	6.3	4.7	8.2	6.3
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	10.1	3.0	11.1	3.4	12.3	3.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.9	7.3
LANCASTER MSA	6.5	2.7	7.2	3.2	7.3	3.4
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	84.9	3.4	90.3	3.7	102.2	4.2
PITTSBURGH PMSA	41.5	4.2	43.5	4.4	57.1	5.9
READING MSA	6.0	3.3	7.0	3.9	7.8	4.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	17.3	4.7	18.9	5.2	22.0	6.2
SHARON MSA	1.9	3.6	2.0	3.8	2.7	5.4
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.8	4.3	2.9	4.5	3.1	5.1
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.0	4.9	3.3	5.4	3.1	5.3
YORK MSA	7.7	3.4	8.5	3.8	9.2	4.2

* Preliminary data.

ALL LABOR MARKET AREAS IMPROVE

In March, seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the fifteen major labor market areas declined from month-ago and year-ago levels. They ranged from 2.7 in Lancaster MSA to 6.7 in Beaver County PMSA. Thirteen areas recorded rates of 5.0 percent or less.

Even though Beaver County PMSA continued to display the highest unemployment rate, March 1989 is the first month since April 1981 that the rate was less than 7.0 percent. Its current rate of 6.7 is 3.2 percentage points less than one year ago.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.2 in SDA 21 to 7.1 in SDA 05. The rates for all SDAs dropped between February and March.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MARCH 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.6	127.2	6.4	4.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.9	100.0	5.9	5.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.2	167.7	7.5	4.3
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	479.2	460.9	18.3	3.8
05	Beaver	60.1	55.8	4.3	7.1
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	137.0	128.3	8.7	6.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	233.3	218.7	14.6	6.2
08	Greene, Washington	105.7	99.8	6.0	5.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.4	97.4	7.0	6.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	202.2	188.6	13.6	6.7
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	162.4	153.9	8.5	5.2
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	136.9	129.8	7.1	5.2
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.6	79.2	4.4	5.3
14	Lackawanna	110.5	105.5	5.0	4.5
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	102.4	97.6	4.8	4.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.4	222.5	12.9	5.5
17	Philadelphia	749.9	714.3	35.6	4.7
18	Bucks	300.6	291.8	8.8	2.9
19	Montgomery	394.7	385.0	9.7	2.5
20	Delaware	304.1	295.4	8.7	2.9
21	Chester	194.8	190.5	4.2	2.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	268.1	258.2	9.9	3.7
23	Berks	179.1	172.5	6.6	3.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	326.8	315.7	11.1	3.4
25	Lancaster	225.1	218.9	6.2	2.7
26	York	185.5	179.0	6.5	3.5
27	Adams, Franklin	96.5	93.1	3.4	3.5
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.0	94.7	4.3	4.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5892.0	5642.0	250.0	4.2

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.